WEEKLY HERALD. The Weekly Herald will be published on S day morning at 9 o'clock. It will contain a full ac sount of the Fourth of July celebration in this city

News by the Hibernia,

This steamer is fully due to-day. She left Liver pool on the 19th ult., and will, therefore, bring hal month's later intelligence.

The Post Office Law-Newspaper Advertising—Circulation of the New York Press. We have already alluded, on several occasions, t

the new feature in the Post Office law, which direct every Postmaster to publish the advertisements the Department in the papers of the largest circula tion, in the various cities and towns within their im mediate control. From Mr. Morris, the Postmaste of this city, a circular has just issued, directed to every newspaper proprietor in New York; and th following is a copy of the one received by us:—

New Yong, June 28, 1845. New York, June 28, 1845.

To The Properties of the New York Herald.

A daily paper published in the City of New York

Sir.—

A daily paper published in the City of New York.

By the Act of Congress, I am obliged to select, for the advertisement of Letters not called for at this Office, a newspaper or newspapers having the largest circulation in the City of New York, and an authorised to receive evidence, and decide upon the fact of such circulation. In pursuance of such authority, I have taken the liberty to enclose to you duplicate blank affidavits, in each o which, if you are desirous to obtain the publishing o this Office, you will please insert the names of the persons for which blanks are left, and the number of you circulation, and after the same are sworn to, encloss such duplicate to me. Your affidavits will be kept oel fectly private, unless your paper should prove to be those, or one of those, having the largest circulation, is which event, your affidavits will be open to the inspection of proprietors of daily papers, who may be unsuccassful applicants.

which even.

tion of proprietors of daily papers, who may be unsuccessful applicants.

This circular I have addressed to the proprietors of all the daily papers, and desire that I may receive your answer by Wednesday next. Rost. H. Monnis, P. M. Accompanying this circular is the following blank for an affidavit of the specific information required by the Post Master, under the proposed law.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss. Proprietor of the daily paper published in the City of New York, called the

and foreman of the press-room o said Paper, and having charge o the counting of said paper, each being duly sworn, seve rally depose and ray, and each for himself deposes and say, that the daily oirculation of said paper, in and for and within the City and County of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1846, excluding extras, was numbers foreman of the press-room

And these deponents further severally depose and says and each for himself deposes and says, that the average daily circulation of said paper, excluding extras, in and for and within the City and County of New York, for one month next preceding the said twenty-first day of June was Sworn before me, this day }

The requirements of this circular and propose form of affidavit are very remarkable. The Pos-Master only asks an account of the daily circulation of each paper "in the city and county of New York." Why restrict such a species of information to the city and county of New York, when not only the city and county of New York, but the neighboring towns, are as much concerned and interested in the information as this city ? In the matters of common concernment in daily life, Mr. Morris, the Postmaster, is a gentleman—a man of honor, and a polished and intelligent individual. But in his politics there are some times at which particular features develope themselves in his character, and

this circular is one of these. He asks for information which can hardly be given by any wel regulated newspaper in this city, of a large and comprehensive circulation; and, probably the impossibility of such information being given, may be the foundation, or an excuse for giving his advertisements, contrary to the law, to some miserably eir, culating paper, belonging to the party that placed pear that something mysterious prompted such a strangely expressed requisition. Be that as it may, fully, and as amply as it is possible for [any honorble man to do; and we shall, accordingly, return, this day, to the Postmaster, an affidavit of our circulation for a month, with other items of informa

atmost accuracy and fidelity, from our books :-STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York,
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor of the newspaper
published in the City of New York, called the Herald,
and S. M. Raymond, Foreman of the Press Room of said
aper, and George Whitney, having charge of the countug of said paper, each being duly sworn, severally de,
one and say, and each for himself deposes and says, that
the circulation of said paper for the month of June. 1845.

tion, in the following form, as transcribed, with the

	Darty.		Latras.		Weekly.
1	7,937		2,842		-
	13,128		5,030		
	12,213		-		
	12,148	**	853		
	12,114		11-11-11	*/*	
	2,063	9.4			
	2,362		-		12,501
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faking an aggr for one month Veekly, for one extras	, of				ily, 345,04 53,18 20,75

418.98

The highest circulation of the Daily Herald, during the last year, being the last Presidential election, was in numbers as follows:—

Daily. Extra.
18,240 2,880

Making the circulation of one day 21,120.

The highest circulation of the Daily Herald, during the present year, reached 16,189, with a supplement of 0,250—making 22,419 in one day.

So much for the circulation of the New York Herald-the largest aggregate circulation, we beheve, of any newspaper in this or any other country We know, in fact, that it is from eight to ten time greater in the aggregate, including the daily and weekly, than any other journal in this city, with the exception of one or two of the religious news papers, which are issued by societies, and given away by the bundle, gratuitously. But the best tes, of this will be an exact comparison with, as far as can be ascertained, the circulation of the othe, We have, therefore, endeavored to procure the returns of these papers, and believe them to be in the main correct. If not so, however, and we have over-rated or under-rated the circulation of any of these papers, we will cheerfully publish their corrected statement. Our estimates are as fol-

The state of the s		
ourier & Enquirer a ournal of Commerce Express	" 3,500 s	bout 3,000
Tribune	14,000	
True Sun	7,000	not known
Morning News American Republican	1,000	
Commercial Advertiser	3,000	
Evening Post Evening Mirror	2,500 1,500	"
Evening Gazette	1.900	2,000

In the statements which we have furnished rela tive to the circulation of the Herald, there can be no mistake, for they will be verified on oath to-day, by the foreman and clerk, who attend daily to their be siness in our office, and who have themselves transcribed for us the figures from our books. The

reulation of the other journals may be varied ac ic sources; but we believe that we are pretty near he mark, in giving the estimates and figures rela-ve to them, which we have above set down. It will be seen from these comparative statements, that the New York Herald has an aggregate circulation of nearly ten thousand over any other daily and weekly paper in this city, with the exception, as we act can be established to the perfect satisfaction of any one, by reference to our books, to which access or this purpose can always be had, and also to our foreman and clerks.

Yet in the face of these palpable facts, various and gross attempts have been made from time to time to nderrate the circulation—the influence—and the omprehensiveness of the *Herald* establishment, in order to subserve some paltry political financial or personal ends. We are happy however, to have it in our power, under the new law of Congress regulating the busiess of the Post Office Department, to set at deance all the falsehoods circulated on that point; and we invite the commercial community to reflect on the facts now placed before them, and perceive now utterly deceived, cheated and humbugged they nave been, in paying such enormous sums for adverising in papers of such limited circulation, as comared with the great establishment of the New York Herald. We know it to be a fact, that some of the nercantile houses of this city pay from \$200 to \$900 year for the publication of their advertisements in some of the down town papers-papers which have a circulation of from four or five thousand daily, to about as many weekly, while the same advertisements would obtain a publicity, for much less money, in the Herald, circulating to five or six times that extent. As to the advertising of the post office, we don't care a pin for it. We ask it not, and will not advertise the letters unless the government give is our own terms, which are, we conceive, reason-

thle and accommodating.

How long will the merchants, traders, dealers, hopkeepers, professional men, servants, and all other classes of society who advertise in the daily ournals, be the dupes of papers of limited circulation, throwing away their money without a sufficient, or any thing like an adequate, return ?

THE OREGON QUESTION-RUMORED COMPROMISE. -In the Jonrnal of Commerce of yesterday, publicity is given to a rumor, which has been floating in the political circles at Washington, to the effect that our government are going to make a settlement of the Oregon question, by agreeing to the forty-ninth degree, as the boundary line between the British and American possessions. It is rumored in another quarter that this proposition is to be taken out by Mr. McLane to England. If such an idea is entertained by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Polk, it will raise a storm of indignation throughout the masses in this country, particularly in the great West not only astonishing them, but the

tempt to compromise this question, in any shape or form, with the British government. The only alternative in the settlement of the Oregon queston which is at all probable, in accordance with the policy of the United States and the spirit of the age, is to allow the question to remain open—to adopt the principle of masterly inactivity adopted by Mr. Calhoun leave it to time—but never compromise an inch of the national boundary—the fifty-fourth degree, or the Russian line. There is no other alternative we believe the occasion which called forth besides this but a collision, immediate and at once, between this country and England. The West ern States, and indeed the mass of the people out of the influence of the great commercial cities, bound by certain ties with English interests, will never compromise that question in any other shape than by the possession of the whole territory — They may postpone it—they may delay it—they may wait until the emigrants into Oregon and California him where he is. We hope that such is not the motive in issuing such a circular; but it would apmount and apmount of the many as the Texans have played. But no administration of the many as the Texans have played. But no administration of the many as the Texans have played. But no administration of the many as the Texans have played. macy as the Texans have played. But no administration-no President-no Secretary of State, dare compromise that question, without the destruction however, we are determined to meet the case as of its or his popularity and power, and immediate consignment to utter and eternal oblivion by the

> In the meantime, the government ought at once to construct two of the most powerful steamers, acompanied with several sailing vessels, as a fleet of observation, and send it out to the Pacific, to watch the mouth of the Columbia, and protect the settler<sup>8</sup> in Oregon, laying the foundation of a great western empire, and of a great trade, which must, in the course of a very few years, spring up between this country and the great empire of China. In less nunication, partly by railroad and partly by canal, by the way of St. Louis, between New York and the Oregon, and from the mouth of the Columbia a communication to Canton and other ports in China. By this means a commercial introoursee would be opened between the youngest republic and the oldes, nation of the world, which would not only astonish England, but all Europe and the old world. The prospects are opening up in every directionwide, extensive, eternal prospects of the future and vastly extended exercise of the energy, enterprise, genins and power of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent, and nothing in the shape of diplomacy at Washington or elsewhere, can mar those prospects. This country must fulfil its career, and that career embraces the subjugation of Texas, California, Oregon, and ultimately Canada, under the sway of one people, one law, one Constitution, and one public

THE SACRED TRIAL. - This trial before one of the religious tribunals of New York is still going on, under lock and key, in the vestry room of one of the most pious churches in this city. We understand that the young woman who has been the subject of the Onderdonking in this case, was a chambermaid in the family of the holy man-a pretty, engaging, innocent, orphan girl! But she did not at all like the attentions of her pious master, who is a man of a good deal of talent-has written poetry and prose in the service of the church, and has enjoyed great popularity for his peculiarly powerful and affecting in-vocations addressed to the Most High. The clergymen who sit in judgment are all popular preachers in this city, highly distinguished in all the duties of their calling, and no doubt will deal out justice to the accuser and the accused, between the man of God, and the poor orphan girl who has been the subject of the new system introduced into the Episcopal church, and sanctioned for years in that venerable body and distinguished portion of the household of faith.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.-It will be seen by a report in another column, of the proceedings in the Board of Education yesterday af. ternoon, that measures for the removal of Dr. Reese, the County Superintendent, are in progress. The reasons stated, if satisfactorily establish more than sufficient to justify the removal. These vain, noisy, blustering and bigoted polemics should be deprived as much as possible of their powers of doing mischief. When their tails are properly clipped and their claws judiciously extracted, they may be allowed to hop about harmlessly enough. But it is rather dangerous to give them the slightest chance of flying about from place to place, making, as it were, ex-cathedra appeals to the frantic bigotry of sectaries, and stirring up the worst passions of the human heart-and whilst professedly employed in the sacred service of education, scattering, like the fool in the Proverbs, firebrands, and arrows reckless'y throughout the whole community.

LADIES' FAIR AT ROSVILLE ON THE FOURTH .- WE would call the attention of our readers to the fair to be held on the 4th, at Rossville, Staten Island. It will be a delightful excursion, offering health, plea sure and benevolence. See the advertisement.

STRAM SHIP CALEDONIA left Boston on Tuesday with seventy-nine passengers, for Halifax and Li-

far-famed Robert-le-Diable, is an important event in the musical annals of New York. The public at last has had an opportunity of convincing themselves, that the immense reputation of Mayerbeer is fully deserved, for since Mozart's Don Juan and Weber's Freyschutz, there has not been written an opera, that has produced a similar sensation throughout delighted the public. Till Robert, Meyerbeer's genius was not entirely developed; there were signs visible of his being destined to revolutionize operatic music; but amidst many points of great originality, there were not unfrequent attempts at a generally successful imitation. Meyerbeer was with Weber a pupil of Abbé Vogler, and his first works, as for instance, Margarethe d'Anjou, were written in that school that found such a powerful representative in the author of Der Freyschutz. They procured some reputation to the composer, but they failed to electrify the world, which was keenly felt by the youthful Meyerbeer, whose ruling passion was ambition. He went to Italy, where at that time Rossini reigned paramount. The fruit of this journey was il crociato in Egytto, in which he out-Rossinied Rossini himself, and which opera at once stamped him a great man. Here we find the once stamped him a great man. Here we find the germ of many an idea, which is to be found "ripe and real" in his later works, as for instance in the double march, with a kind of echo, which likewise makes the "ah!" home!te homme" so very interesting. But the climax of his fame he obtained in Robert, and the Huguenots, where he united the elements of two different schools into a whole, firm and indivisible; and became the founder of the romantic school in music, as Victor Hugo in his dramas, and above all in his "Notre Dame de Parus."

The plot of this piece is very curious: it is founded

The plot of this piece is very curious; it is founded on a very old and extraordinary manuscript in the King's library at Paris, entitled "Chronique of Robert Duke of Normandy." Bertram, King of Hell (Douvry) has received permission to appear on earth, and during his sojourn has been loved by Bertha, Queen of Normandy, by whom he has a son, Robert is Diable, Duke of Normandy (Arnaud). Robert is a worthy son of such a sire, and for his misdeeds has been exiled from the country, and arrives in Sicily, where the scene is laid. When the curtain rises, Robert is in Palermo, in love with Isabella, the Princess of Sicily (Casini), whose hand he coatests with numerous rivals. Bertram, whom he is not aware is his father, keeps near him, and his aim is to render him guilty enough to be condemned to the infernal regions with him. Robert's foster sister, Alice, and her betrothed arrive from Normandy in Sicily, and Alice brings Robert his mother's will, she having died cursing her infernal seducer. During the whole course of the play, the bad angel, Bertram, and the good angel, Alice, contend for Robert's soul. Bertram conducts him amongst the magic cloister of the Rosalio, where there is an enchanted branch of cypress by which Robert can obtain all his wishes. Aided by that talisman, he gets without trouble near the Princess leabella, but at last he bends to his good propensities, breaks the magic branch in pieces, and the charm thus destroyed, he is surrounded by all his rivals, who swear to destroy him. Pursued, and without an asylum, he enters under the portico of the Cathedral, where Bertram follows him, and confesses to Robert that he is his father, and wishes him to sign a contract by which he would be secure of enjoying his company forever, as, devil as he is, he loves his son devotedly. Alice at this moment arrives, and reads to Robert his mother's will, and the unfortunate Duke, torn by contending affections, is uncertain which to obey. The midnight hour strikes; it is the utmost limit for Bertram, who is then swa

composer intended, made a decided fit in the Les chevaliers de ma patrie, and principally in the recitatives, which form the most prominent part of his rôle. Madame Casini appears to be a beginner of talent; but Isabelle ought to be sung by an accomplished singer, owing to the extraordinary difficulty of the roulades, which must be executed with much rapidity. Her voice is melodious, but a little week rad we would adve to the sung by the roule of the roule weak, and we would advise her to pronounce more distinctly, to give a fuller passage to the notes, and not to make so many alterations in her airs, which Meyerbeer certainly would have done if he would have found it necessary. Yet there were many good points in her performance, and principally in the "grace," which procured her much applause. Alice is written for a prima donna, and the much more credit is due to Madame Cœuriot, for the very skilful manne in which she steered through the dangerous rocks of her part. Her "Va, dit-elle" and the "forsque ye quittais la Normandie" were very efficiently given, and her "Un Dieu est avec moi" was pronounced with a highly dramatical accent Douvry sung throughout with much intelligente, and sometimes reached a degree of excellence that was not expected. Cœuriot as Rainbow was very pleasing, and much applauded in his duett with Bertram.

Miss Turnbull acted the Abess and showed considerable mimic talent. Her dancing, too, was very clever, but she introduces too frequently pas on the toe. Chorus and orchestra were all that could be desired. The house was crammed in all its parts.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The Elssler Brothers and

CASTLE GARDEN.-The Elssler Brothers and

M'lle. Desjardins perform to-night, and the entertainments this evening generally will be of the first class, and will afferd as excellent an evening's amusement as can be obtained in the city. There are great preparations for the celebration of to-morrow, and they will in all probability surpass any thing of the kind ever seen in the city.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-To-night Mr. Roberts appears in the musical comedy of the Rencontre, which will be given with a very strong cast, including Mis Taylor, Miss Mathews, Messrs. Chippindale, John Sefton, Nickinson and Gallagher. The Arcobat family still attract crowded saloons. They are enthusiastically received; their feats are executed with the most surprising celerity. The preparations are progressing in the Garden for the Fourth of July -The columns for the Arcobat family will be illumi nated by brilliant fireworks, by Edge.

BOWERY THEATRE.—This pleasant place of amusement will be opened this evening under the management of Mr. Champlin, with the melo-drama of the Bear Hunters, and two select farces. To-morrow Mr. Hood will perform the novel experiment of crossing the Bowery on a rope seven hundred and fifty feet in length, and at an elevation of two hundred and fifty feet, the commencement of which will be announced by the ascension of two balloons as a signal. In the evening the theatre will be illuminated with appropriate transparencies of Perry's victory. We wish Mr. Champlin success for his arduous undertaking. is undertaking.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL .- The Court Martial now setting at Washington, is to be general in its trials. After that of Capt. Voorhees, several other officers are to be tried. Among the number are Lieut, Tan sill, of the Marine Corps, and Dr. Barton, of the Medical Bureau. Lieut. T. is to have a trial for publishing a pamphlet, in which he exhibits, in pretty plain language, the conduct of those engaged in the memorable Florida war. If what he asserts be true, the Secretary of the Navy ought to have the whole matter investigated by the present court .-This course is due to the service and to the public.

THE SUPPRESSED CORRESPONDENCE.-Why is not letter of General Jackson, addressed to Mr Polk, a day or two before the death of the old hero, blished ! And why is the letter alluded to in Mr Rives' speech still "suspended?" This state of suspense ought to be ended at once. This system of ppressing matter which the public have really a right to possess, is bad policy. Let us have these letters at once.

Long Mike Edward Chenny Wm. Fowl

The betting last evening was 5 to 4 on the An can Deer; 6 to 4 against the Indian; 7 to 4 against Major H. Stannard; 2 and 3 to 1 against any other. Even that it is done in 27 minutes; 5 to 4 it is not done in 25 minutes. Some were backing the deer and Fowl against the field. Others Barlow and the

This is to be succeeded by a Hurdle Race at 4 o'clock for a purse of \$400; \$100 to the second horse—third horse to receive back his entrance.— The race to be 14 mile heats—four hurdles of four feet each to the mile. For this race the following

entries have been made:

Mr. C. Duchesny, of Montreal, enters b. gd. Hops.
Barry Clark, from Santa Fe, d. g. gd. Snip.
Oscar Sweetland, late from Fort Gibson, enters ch. gd.
Nigara. (This horse is half brother to Fashion.)
A. Conover enters his horse.

The betting in this affair is all abroad. The no velty of the sport makes all very shy. There has been a trifle laid out at evens against any other horse in favor of Hops. There is a deal of mistrust and in favor of Hops. There is a deal of mistrust and mystery about Mr. A. Conover's horse; though something more than common is looked for from the half brother to Fashien. If it so turns out that there is not much sport in this match, there is certain, being plenty of fun.

Win. Barlow was entered by mistake for the ten mile race to come off to-day.

On Saturday next comes off the grand struggle between the American Deer, Gildersleeve, and others, in a race of ten miles.

This is expected, from the well known character of those entered, to be one of the greatest pieces of pedestrianism ever performed, and hundreds are coming from various parts to witness it.

Good Trotting Match over the Centreville Course.—There was a pretty good muster as above. The track was, as usual, in good order. It was for

A purse of \$50, with an inside stake of \$60; for which-

and won the heat in 2:46—Clay just saving his distance.

Third Heat—They all went off together, and kept thus to the quarter pole, when Moscow drew out a length, which hemaintained until coming up the strait side, when Trouble lapped him, but made a break at the draw gate, and Moscow came out two lengths ahead, in 2:43, winning the heat and the money.—

Moscow is a horse of fine action, and bids fair to be ranked among the good ones.

The following is a summary:—

Moscow, 1 1 1 1

Trouble, 2 2 2 3

H. Clay, 3 3 3

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BRIG PORTO RICO -We have received the following additional partiulars of the Porto Rico, which was so mysteriously bandoned a few days ago.

On sounding the pumps yesterday, of the Porto Rico, it was ascertained that there were four feet of water in her hold; men were, therefore, at work throughout the day, clearing her. No log book was found on board, as has been stated; the last entry was made on a slate, hanging up in the cabin. The pilots inform us that they found a lamp in the run, but therewas no appearance that it had been put there to fire the brig, as there were no combustibles near. It had more the appearance of having been left there by persons who had gone to ascertain the quantity water in the hold.

The affair, however, is a most singular one. No tidings have yet been received of the crew; no one can tell what has become of them. They undoubt edly left the vessel in great haste, probably with the idea that the vessel was sinking, and she would have sunk on the night that she was found, had she not been fallen in with and towed into port.

The pilots, Messrs, Mitchell, Hammill, Harcourt and Taylor, deserve a good deal of credit for the energy they have displayed in saving this vessel .-They secured her at great risk and trouble.

increasing very rapidly in the Custom House in reation to removals and appointments. An impresion prevails that Mr. Lawrence is going to be a very stiff and determined Collector, and very inaccessible to the office seekers who produced the change that resulted in his appointment. Upwards of twelve hundred petitions have already been presented to him, but he declines acting in any case till he had read over and deliberated upon the cuments." One person in particular applied for ofice for a friend of his, stating that he had been warm supporter of the party. Mr. Lawrence said that those in office presented the same claim, and he added gruffly enough, that he did not see the differ-

ence between those in and those out on that score. It seems that Mr. Bogardus was not removed, but s to be retained in some other position. It is doubtful whether Mr. Davis will be removed, although i s said he has received notice to quit. At all events here is great discontent amongst the ultra cliques of the democracy, and probably the first great effort will be made for the removal of Captain Rynders, who is now in the Custom House, and could not have been placed there without the concurrence of the powers at Washington. Mr. Lawrence will have a great deal of trouble, but his only safe policy is to assume at once an independent position and

care for no one. In the meantime we would suggest to the friend of Mr. Van Ness to get up some sort of a public demonstration in order to allow him an opportunity of naking an authentic report, which we are very anxious to hear.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE SUCCESSION .- All over the country, the movements for the succession are going on with more or less activity and secresy Amongst the whigs, the friends of General Scott and Judge McLean, are as busy as bees on a mid summer noon. New York is the head-quarters of Scott, and they are strengthening their hands rapid-ly. The original friends of Webster will ultimately fall in with this movement. The Judge McLean clique are strong in Philadelphia, and throughout the State of Pennsylvania; in Ohio, and in many parts

of New Jersey, they are active and increasing. Mr. Glay, too, is still in the field, in the desires and anticipations of many. Amongst the democrats, Calhoun in South Care fina and the Southern States generally—Lewis Cass in Michigan and the North and West—Benton also

in the West-and Wright in New York, are the centres of busy and experienced cliques, who watch each other's movements with lynx-eyed vigilance. A smaller fry are also in the field at different points. Thus Marcy is eating into the Wright influence from his position in the Cabinet-whilst Dallas and Buchanan are devouring one another in Pennsylvania The "liberty" men are also in the field, with

their sixty thousand votes, and help to make up the excitement and variety of the game. The "na tives," too, hold a national convention at Philadelphia on the Fourth, and will probably set up some candidate. Thus, on all hands, the elements are at work, and the prospect of fun brightens and bright-

ICE ON THE OCEAN .- The packet ship Argo, Capt Anthony, arrived yesterday from Havre, was de tained five days in the ice.

INTELLIGENCE.-We have received by the packet

any, against this country.

In consequence of the renunciation made by Gen. Santa Anna, the government had proposed to the House of Representatives that in accordance with the decree passed, the assemblies of the depart-ments in subjection to the Organic Bases, should proceed to the election of a new President on the ist of August next, and that the Houses of Representatives should re-assemble on the 16th Septem-ber, to receive the oath of the person elected. Up to those dates the only candidate that had appeared was General Jose Joaquin de Herrera. The Siglo XIX, the most official paper of the republic, and the organ of the moderate federals, was the one that started this candidate, though the same paper, after saying that perhaps Senores Elorriaga and Gomez Pedraza might also be set forth as candidates, con-

"In our opinion, the nation has a rigorous act of justice to perform in the naming of the following President, and also in giving an authentic confirmation of the merited approbation of the liberal, moral, conciliatory and careful line of policy that has distinguished the present cabinet, by electing Herrera.

When the Cabinet proposed the decree regarding the new election to the houses, they manifested a desire of retiring and leaving the entire adminis-

and frontier Custom-houses, reforming the manner in which the interests of the Exchequer, Commerce, and the industry of the people are at present arranged without interfering with the following re-

gulations of the former tariff.

1. Those ports which are actually open to foreign and coasting trade shall still remain so.

2. Those foreign productions whose introduction was not free at the date on which the organic bases were sanctoined, and those which were subsequently acted on by Congress shall still be subject to those prohibitions. 3. There shall be no variation with respect to those ar-

3. There shall be no variation with respect to noise articles which are admitted to the republic free of duty; and the rules established in articles 5. 6 and 7 of the tail of 0 30th Sept. 1843, shall be observed towards them.

4. In the designation of the payment of duties, no quota can be augmented beyond what is expressed in the tail of 1843, or lessened below that of the 30th April,

riff of 1843, or ressened below that or the observa1842.

5. The payment of the duties indicated by the tariff shall be made in the custom houses where they become due; with respect to the ports on the Pacific and the interior, payment shall be made either in the corresponding marine custom houses, or in the capital of the republic. The part of the duties destined to pay the public debt, interior and exterior, are not included in this arrangement, as there is no alteration in this part.

6. The time when the new tariff shall go into effect is to be fixed hereafter, the extent of which will be six months.

Ast. 3.—The tariff which the government forms, according to the rules given in the preceding article, will not vary in part or in whole during the time that Congress may not decree new bases, in right of its constitutional faculties: when this may be done, no weighty alteration regarding foreign commerce can be made without giving six months notice in the capital of the Republic, and the alteration in the interior will also have a prudent time for announcement.

There had been some earthquakes in various

parts of the Republic during the month of May, but one of them of much consequence.
Still Later from Mexico.—By way of Pensa

ola, accounts have been received in town up to the 11th June, and below we give an extract from a letter received by one of our first houses from their correspondents in Vera Cruz -

VERA CRUZ, 11th June, 1845.
Our latest dates from Mexico reach to the 7th at 3 P. M. On the same day the soldiers on duty at the palace pronounced for Federalism, and took the President and some of the Ministers prisoners, but other troops having attacked and defeated them on the part of Government, order was very soon restored—some twelve ernment, order was very soon restored-ves lost and eighteen wounded.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.-We have been favored with APPAIRS IN MAYIL.—We have been layored with the intelligence of the present state and movements at St. Domingo. There is still a cessation of hostilities between the Dominicans and Haytians. The Domini-cans have erected several substantial fortifications, and feel quite safe and secure against any future attack from the Haytians. They have satisfactorily remunerated all their citizens who were during their disturbances com-elled to take up arms. Pedro Santanna is at the head of the government in the city of St. Domingo, with a re-gular organized army.

the government in the city of St. Domingo, with a regular organized army.

The laws of that Kepublic afford great encouragement to foreigner ismigrating to that country, (Haytans at present excepted); the government being pledged to protect them and their property, and to extend every privilege (except political,) immediately on their becoming residents. To enjoy the full rights and privileges of a citizen, will require six years' residence, and be in possession of property, the value of which shall not be less than six thousand dollars, current money of that country, which is equal to \$2000 Spanish; or, in case of marrying a native, the time will be reduced one half.

Their staple and agricultural pursuits are very much neglected, and suffering for want of laborers; coffee, tobacco, and mahogany are extremely high, carpenters and masons are much wanted.—Turk's Island Gazette, June 11.

Horors To Dorn .- Pursuant to notice, the comnittee appointed at a meeting held on Wednesday vening at St. John's Hall, met again last night a the same place for the purpose of taking further neasures towards entertaining Mr. Dorr in a public and suitable manner. Nearly all the committee, onsisting of nineteen, attended, and were joined by a deputation from the Young Men's General Committee, whose entire concurrence was given to the project. A letter was prepared, to be sent to Ex-Governor Dorr, inviting him to a public dinner, when it may be most convenient for him. No further steps were taken, but as the invitation will likely be accepted and the co-operation of the whole democratic body, obtained an enthusiastic display may be expected.

The great liberated is not now expected here or The great liberated is not now expected here on the Fourth of July, as his health is stated to be such as will not admit of the indulgence. His absence will prevent an expenditure of enthusiasm and democratic fervor not to be excited by any other scene. He would have been the lion of the day, and the only man that could gather the popular hosts in a way that would eclipse O'Connell and his millions at Tara Hill. When he does come, however, we hope this city may be large enough; but we have one consolation, Ceney Island still stands out of the ocean, where the myriads may assemble, and instal him into the dignified office of Governor, if Governor he must be, as the place is at present vacant.

Success of the New Postage Law.-Letters, or he cheap plan, continue to pour into the Post Office in this city. Not quite so many, however, were dropped in yesterday as on Tuesday; but the in rease of yesterday, over any day previous to the lst inst. was better and surer than that of Tuesday In Boston, Philadelphia, and indeed at every office the clerks had as much as they could do with the idditional number of letters received; and if the inrease continues, some of the many new applicant for clerkships in the Post Offices, can easily be ac

FROM TEXAS.—The McKim arrived from Galveston. She brings no news. There had been no arrival from Washington since the session of Congress opened. Of course nothing is known of the contents of the President's Message. The papers received by her were no later than those brought by the New York.—N. D. Picojune, June 24.

fudara, Captain Rich, from Havana, news the vicinity of the Park, on the fourth of July, emamay from the city of Mexico.

There is nothing in relation to the United States in any of the papers. It is to be perceived, however, that the new government was organising itself in order the more effectually to carry on its designs, if it has any, against this country. to erect booths on the fourth instant, unconscious of the risk they are running in taking such a step, unsanctioned by the authorities. It is due to such persons to state, that we have it on authorty from the Mayor's office, that it is not intended to grant any h-Mayor's office, that it is not intended to grant any hecences for the purposes above referred to; and should parties, at their own risk, choose to erect booths about the Park, it is but due to inform them of the state of the law. Some of the morning journals have been led into error in announcing the intention of the authorities to grant this old privilege to the industrious of our citizens. We capit to have an explicit official declaration on the part of the authorities, announcing the course they intend to pursue in the event of any persons being so far misled by the action of the Board of Assistants, as to induce them to erect booths in the Park on the Fourth of July. This is certainly not asking too much. Altogether, however, we must say, all the fuss made against the booths is a very small business.

City Intelligence. THE WEATHER—All this week has been most unsettled, last night we had a severe thunder storm, accompanied with heavy rain and lightning, and we hope it will have the effect of settling the weather, so that our citizens may enjoy the festivities of the Fourth. One good thing, however, will result from it, the dust has been laid effectually, and military companies and societies that walk in procession on that day, will find it more comfortable than if it had been otherwise.

the new election to the houses, they manifested a desire of retiring and leaving the entire administration in the hands of the new President; but if the election should result in favor of Herrera, it is not probable their resignations will be received.

The ordinary session of Congress closed on the 30th May, but the Siglo announces that they would again meet in extraordinary session on the 7th June, to consider important questions which had been left pending. Before closing, they declared General Reyes to be included in the general ammesty, and approved of various important laws, one on the reform of the Organic Bases relative to the Senate, and Courts Martial, another on the formation of a new tariff for the marine and frontier custom houses, and another authorizing the general government to Congress for examination.

The Governor had issued a circular to the authorities fixing the term of three months as the precise period during which ex-Ministers Manuel Crecencio Rejon, Manuel Baranda and Antonio Haroy Tamirix might avail themselves of the law of general amnesty, and that if they were in foreign countries, they might make the necessary representations through the duplomatic agents.

The following are the bases established by the House of Deputies respecting the new tariff.

By the first article the term of 40 days is fixed for the government to form a new tariff for the marritim and frontier Custom-houses, reforming the manner in which the interests of the Exchequer, Com-

Hoard of Supervisors.

This Board met last evening, His Honor the Reconnex in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Rees—The Bible—Petition—Of various inhabitants. read and approved.

Dr. Rees—The Bible—Petition—Of various inhabitants, asking the removal of the County Superintendent, on the ground of his prejudices in relation to the introduction of the Bible in the Common Schools. They state that he is disqualified, first, because at the time of his appointment he was a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church—he has committed acts unwarranted, and exercised powers contrary to the duties of his calling—he has compelled obedience to his dictation, and officially acted in a manner derogatory to the character of his station—created ill feeling in the wards, and acted contrary to the interest of education—acting offensively towards a large majority of the people of the wards—and has unwarrantably assailed the Commissioners on various occasions—and acted in a spirit of partizanship, using improper language before the schools. The petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Messerole, Rich, and Benson.

Several petitions, asking relief from erroneous taxation, were received and referred.

Bill.—Of Stephen Huestis, Keeper of the Tombs, \$46 13—ordered to be paid.

Reports.—Adverse to relieving Daniel Winship and J. Dubois, from personal tax—adopted. Also, adverse to relieving Jacob L. Fenn for additional compensation as Assessor of 13th Ward—adopted.

Board of Education.—Communication from this Board, stating the amount of appropriation for Common School purposes for the year, \$179,907 33. From Secretary of State, in relation to State pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—referred.

Bill of James Conner, County Clerk—referred.

Police Office.

JULY 2.—Mock AUCTION STORES IN CHATHAM STREET—A YOUTH FROM THE COUNTRY.—A verdant youth, blessed with the cognomen of John Brown, arrived in this great, glorious and good natured city yesterday. The wide spread fame of its inhabitants had ponetrated his own home in the wild woods of New Hampshire, and graven in indelible characters on the tablets of his memory were the romantic tales and curious stories with which some speculating traveller had regoled the open mouthed listeners at the village inn. Floating before his bewildered eyes were the fair sights, bewitching and yoluptuous forms, and gorgeous deacriptions of the wealth, luptuous forms, and gorgeous deacriptions of the beauty and fashion of this vast metro-olis, ears had been regaled with on these occase country had now lost its charms—adull, state and insipid—his sweetheart won him by her smiles to former cheeriul lone, dejected, he wandered in the deep forest dull, state and insipid—his sweethear, no longer won him by her smiles to former chectiulness. Sad, lone, dejected, he wandered in the deep forests, and like Don Juan, thought upon unatterable things. "A change came o'er the spirit of his dream," and he determined to leave the fireside of his youth, the friends whom he held dear, and her who claimed his heart, and visit the much talked of wonder. Behold him then promenading Broadway, and lost in admiration at its splendor. The ladies particularly excited his attention; but what most troubled him, was their novel garments, for he had not yet been initiated into the mysteries of the tournure. At length he passed up Chatham street, and many were the invitations he received to "valk in shur, vat sail I have de pleasure of showing you?" His attention was at last arrested by the cries of an auctioneer,—"going, going, going for only \$5,00." Our hero looked in; on the counter, in glittering array, were spread watches, jewelry, silver mounted pistols, and the usual valies; as he entered, the auctioneer, giving a knowing look to one of the by-bidders, exclaimed, "this lot, gentlemen, is the property of a "poor widow," and must be sold; \$8,00,—make your bids." Mr. Brown could not resist the gilded bait, it was too tempting, and to refuse to bid, was in his imagination to frown on fortune. "Ten dollars," he falteringly called, and the lot was knocked down to him. "Walk into the back room, sir, and settle your bill," said the man with the hammer,—When they had closed the door, the goods were produced, and with them a lot of rings, breastpins, and worthless articles, and atter getting the nice young man's ten dollars, he was told the whole bill amounted to \$99. Mr. Brown expostulated, but to no purpose; there were the goods, and his ten dollars were already in the possession of the knaves, who insisted upon his paying the balance. Our hero's Yankee spirit, however, had risen, and seizing the auctioneer by the throat, he took his money from his hand, and after a violent strug

STEALING BERF.—Wm. Wright was arrested, charged with stealing ten pounds of corned beef from Sylvester Fendleton, 32 Catherine market. We understood the thef was corned as well as the beef.

BURGLARY.—The house No 1 Bowling Green was entered this morning, and robbed of a gold watch. A vulgar looking fellow was observed leaving the premises a short time before the robbery was discovered by the inmates.

Upper Police Office.

July 2.—IMPERTANT ARREST—ARSON.—Officer Strong arrested Jacob Haughwout, Eliza Haughwout alias Hannah C. Payne, Hannah F. Payne and Cecelia Payne, charged with setting fire to the dwelling house at about 3 o'clock in the morning on the 25th of June. The family were all asleep in their beds when this atrocious outrage was perpetrated.

BuxGLARY.—James Pratt was arrested charged with breaking open the cellar of Christopher Bruns, 38 Grand street. He was detected coming out of the premises by the watchman, and the padlock was found broken off. The watchman is requested to call at the office.

The watchman is requested to call at the office.

Assistant Justices' Court—Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Thomas Couriney vs. Joseph Sykes.—Immigrants and Boarding-House Keepers.—This was an action of trover rought by the plaintiff, an immigrant recently arrived by the Virginia, against his landlord, Sykes, No. 21 Pearl treet, for an illegal detention of his luggage. The deence set up a lien for board and lordring, and on this the whole case turned. On the part of the plaintiff it was sontended, and proved by several witnesses, that he had ande a special agreement with Sykes, at the rate of 6d. terling (12) cents) for each bed and meal; and also that he had tendered the amount due by such agreement, and temanded his property. On the part of the defendant five witnesses were produced, who swore distinctly on the other hand, that the agreement was for 9d, sterling each meal and bed, and the luggage to remain in the hands of the defendant as security for payment. The case was trongly contested on both sides, and there being many ellow passengers of the plaintiff, whose property was in ike manner detained by the defendant, on the same crounds. They filled the Court Room, awaiting the reult with the deepest anxiety pictured on their round, resh, honest, Irish faces. The case being given to the army, after five minutes, they brought in a verdet for laintiffs, damages \$50, and 6 cents costs. For plaintiff, Ir Casserly, for defendant, Mr. Wadsworth. We undertand that the defendant, Sykes, consented to give up all he property in his hands, on being paid according to the atecontended for by the plaintiff in this case, and afairmed by the

Before Judgo Neison.

July 2—Dey vs. Meyer.—This tedious case closed this day, and was given to the jury, who will render a scaled verdict this (Thursday) forenoon.